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Database: US Patents Full-Text Database
US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
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Refine Search: `115 not (phenol or choloroform)` Clear

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DB Name	Query	Hit Count	Set Name
USPT	l15 not (phenol or choloroform)	95	L16
USPT	l12 and (NaCl same Triton same extract$) and (amplif$ same rna)	183	L15
USPT	(NaCl same Triton same extract$) and (amplif$ same rna)	194	L14
USPT	(NaCl same Triton same extract$) and (amplif$ same polymeras$ same rna)	117	L13
USPT	NaCl and Triton and amplif$ and polymeras$ and extract$ and rna	2804	L12
USPT	(soluble salt$1) and (non-ionic detergent$1) and amplif$ and polymeras$	5	L11
USPT	(soluble salt$1) and (non-ionic detergent%1) and amplif$ and polymeras$	0	L10
USPT	(soluble salt) and (non-ionic detergent) and amplif$ and polymeras$	5	L9
USPT	(soluble salt) and (non-ionic detergent) and (rna same extract$)	5	L8
USPT	(soluble salt) same (non-ionic detergent)	10	L7
USPT	(soluble salt) same (non-ionic detergent) same rna	0	L6
USPT	l4 not l2	27	L5
USPT	l3 and (salt$1 and detergent$1)	31	L4
USPT	(non-ionic same soluble) and (rna same extract$)	55	L3
USPT	l1 and (non-ionic same soluble)	8	L2
USPT	(amplif$ or pcr) same (primer$1 or probe$1) same rna same extract$	1541	L1

Generate Collection

Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 10 of 95 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 6261765 B1

L16: Entry 1 of 95 File: USPT Jul 17, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6261765
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6261765 B1
TITLE: In vitro method for disassembly/reassembly of papillomavirus virus-like particles (VLPs)

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

☐ 2. Document ID: US 6258584 B1

L16: Entry 2 of 95 File: USPT Jul 10, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6258584
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6258584 B1
TITLE: Recombinant C-proteinase and processes, methods and uses thereof

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

☐ 3. Document ID: US 6255281 B1

L16: Entry 3 of 95 File: USPT Jul 3, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6255281
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6255281 B1
TITLE: Use of recombinant human uteroglobin in treatment of inflammatory and fibrotic conditions

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

☐ 4. Document ID: US 6245905 B1

L16: Entry 4 of 95 File: USPT Jun 12, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6245905
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6245905 B1
TITLE: Nucleic acid molecule encoding abscisic acid responsive element-binding factor 2

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

☐ 5. Document ID: US 6242668 B1

L16: Entry 5 of 95 File: USPT Jun 5, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6242668
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6242668 B1
TITLE: Strawberry endo-1,4-.beta.-glucanase genes and their uses

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 6. Document ID: US 6232461 B1

L16: Entry 6 of 95 File: USPT May 15, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6232461
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6232461 B1
TITLE: Nucleic acid molecule encoding abscisic acid responsive element-binding ractor 4

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 7. Document ID: US 6232070 B1

L16: Entry 7 of 95 File: USPT May 15, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6232070
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6232070 B1
TITLE: Pharmacological targeting of mRNA cap formation

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 8. Document ID: US 6218527 B1

L16: Entry 8 of 95 File: USPT Apr 17, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6218527
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6218527 B1
TITLE: Nucleic acid molecule encoding abscisic acid responsive element-binding factor 3

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 9. Document ID: US 6214794 B1

L16: Entry 9 of 95 File: USPT Apr 10, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6214794
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6214794 B1
TITLE: Method of using hedgehog polypeptides to regulate neuronal cell growth

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 10. Document ID: US 6210933 B1

L16: Entry 10 of 95 File: USPT Apr 3, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6210933
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6210933 B1
TITLE: Recombinant .alpha.-2,3-sialyltransferases and their uses

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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Term	Documents
PHENOL.USPT.	109596
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Search Results - Record(s) 11 through 20 of 95 returned.

☐ 11. Document ID: US 6207816 B1

L16: Entry 11 of 95 File: USPT Mar 27, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6207816
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6207816 B1
TITLE: High affinity oligonucleotide ligands to growth factors

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 12. Document ID: US 6194559 B1

L16: Entry 12 of 95 File: USPT Feb 27, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6194559
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6194559 B1
TITLE: Abscisic acid responsive element-binding transcription factors

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 13. Document ID: US 6187559 B1

L16: Entry 13 of 95 File: USPT Feb 13, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6187559
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6187559 B1
TITLE: Phospholipase D gene

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 14. Document ID: US 6153395 A

L16: Entry 14 of 95 File: USPT Nov 28, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6153395
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6153395 A
TITLE: ICAM-related protein

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 15. Document ID: US 6150508 A

L16: Entry 15 of 95 File: USPT Nov 21, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6150508
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6150508 A
TITLE: Monoclonal antibodies specific for the extracellular domain of prostate-specific membrane antigen

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

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☐ 16. Document ID: US 6146849 A

L16: Entry 16 of 95 File: USPT Nov 14, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6146849
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6146849 A
TITLE: Lectins and coding sequences

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

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☐ 17. Document ID: US 6133434 A

L16: Entry 17 of 95 File: USPT Oct 17, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6133434
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6133434 A
TITLE: Purinergic receptor

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

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☐ 18. Document ID: US 6132728 A

L16: Entry 18 of 95 File: USPT Oct 17, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6132728
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6132728 A
TITLE: Hedgehog-derived polypeptides

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

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☐ 19. Document ID: US 6123938 A

L16: Entry 19 of 95 File: USPT Sep 26, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6123938
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6123938 A
TITLE: Human urinary hyaluronidase

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference

KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 20. Document ID: US 6124091 A

L16: Entry 20 of 95 File: USPT Sep 26, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6124091
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6124091 A
TITLE: Cell growth-controlling oligonucleotides

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference

KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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Term	Documents
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Search Results - Record(s) 31 through 40 of 95 returned.

☐ 31. Document ID: US 6057091 A

L16: Entry 31 of 95 File: USPT May 2, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6057091
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6057091 A
TITLE: Method of identifying compounds affecting hedgehog cholesterol transfer

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

☐ 32. Document ID: US 6051226 A

L16: Entry 32 of 95 File: USPT Apr 18, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6051226
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6051226 A
TITLE: MN-specific antibodies and their use in cancer treatment

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

☐ 33. Document ID: US 6046307 A

L16: Entry 33 of 95 File: USPT Apr 4, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6046307
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6046307 A
TITLE: Modulation of mammalian telomerase by peptide nucleic acids

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

☐ 34. Document ID: US 6046384 A

L16: Entry 34 of 95 File: USPT Apr 4, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6046384
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6046384 A
TITLE: Papaya ringspot virus NIa protease gene

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

☐ 35. Document ID: US 6043083 A

L16: Entry 35 of 95 File: USPT Mar 28, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6043083
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6043083 A
TITLE: Inhibitors of the JNK signal transduction pathway and methods of use

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 36. Document ID: US 6030785 A

L16: Entry 36 of 95 File: USPT Feb 29, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6030785
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6030785 A
TITLE: Screening methods to identify agents that selectively inhibit hepatitis C virus replication

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 37. Document ID: US 6025183 A

L16: Entry 37 of 95 File: USPT Feb 15, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6025183
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6025183 A
TITLE: Transgenic animal assay system for anti-cholinesterase substances

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 38. Document ID: US 6020193 A

L16: Entry 38 of 95 File: USPT Feb 1, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6020193
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6020193 A
TITLE: Recombinant C-proteinase and processes, methods and uses thereof

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 39. Document ID: US 6015700 A

L16: Entry 39 of 95 File: USPT Jan 18, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6015700
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6015700 A
TITLE: Cdc2 protein kinase from pneumocystis carinii

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference

KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 40. Document ID: US 6015710 A

L16: Entry 40 of 95 File: USPT Jan 18, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6015710
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6015710 A
TITLE: Modulation of mammalian telomerase by peptide nucleic acids

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference

KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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PHENOLS.USPT.	47322
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Search Results - Record(s) 41 through 50 of 95 returned.

☐ 41. Document ID: US 6013782 A

L16: Entry 41 of 95 File: USPT Jan 11, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6013782
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6013782 A
TITLE: Integrin-linked kinase and its uses

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 42. Document ID: US 6004535 A

L16: Entry 42 of 95 File: USPT Dec 21, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 6004535
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6004535 A
TITLE: Methods of imaging neoplastic disease and of detecting and quantifying MN protein/polypeptide using MN-specific antibodies

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 43. Document ID: US 6004793 A

L16: Entry 43 of 95 File: USPT Dec 21, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 6004793
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6004793 A
TITLE: Method for cloning and producing the AvaI restriction endonuclease in E. coli and purification of the recombinant AvaI restriction endonuclease

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 44. Document ID: US 6002072 A

L16: Entry 44 of 95 File: USPT Dec 14, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 6002072
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6002072 A
TITLE: Coat protein gene for the FLA83 W strain of papaya ringspot virus

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 45. Document ID: US 5981831 A

L16: Entry 45 of 95 File: USPT Nov 9, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5981831
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5981831 A
TITLE: Exo-(1--4)-.beta.-D galactanase

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 46. Document ID: US 5977442 A

L16: Entry 46 of 95 File: USPT Nov 2, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5977442
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5977442 A
TITLE: Salicylic acid induced map kinase and its use for enhanced disease resistance in plants

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 47. Document ID: US 5972605 A

L16: Entry 47 of 95 File: USPT Oct 26, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5972605
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5972605 A
TITLE: Assays for regulators of mammalian telomerase expression

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 48. Document ID: US 5968761 A

L16: Entry 48 of 95 File: USPT Oct 19, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5968761
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5968761 A
TITLE: Ubiquitin conjugating enzymes

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 49. Document ID: US 5962404 A

L16: Entry 49 of 95 File: USPT Oct 5, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5962404
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5962404 A
TITLE: Enzymatically-produced oligodendrocyte cytotoxic dimeric IL-2 factor

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 50. Document ID: US 5948643 A

L16: Entry 50 of 95 File: USPT Sep 7, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5948643
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5948643 A
TITLE: Modulators of BRCA1 activity

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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Term	Documents
PHENOL.USPT.	109596
PHENOLS.USPT.	47322
CHOLOROFORM.USPT.	90
CHOLOROFORMS	0
(15 NOT (CHOLOROFORM OR PHENOL)).USPT.	95

Display 10 Documents, starting with Document: 51

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L16: Entry 52 of 95 File: USPT Jun 1, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5908750 A
TITLE: Screening assays for identifying agents that regulate the expression of genes involved in cell death

DRPR:
FIG. 3 shows the relative levels of Bcl-2 mRNA and .beta.2-microglobulin (control) mRNA in cells cultured for 4 hr and 19 hr at 37.degree. C. or 32.5.degree. C. Cell lines are as described in FIG. 2. The mRNA levels were determined using the reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction method.

DEPR:
Bcl-2 is known to be involved in the process of apoptosis in a cell. Since p53 can induce cell death, the effect of the p53 tumor suppressor on Bcl-2 mRNA expression was determined using the reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) method. As a control, the level of .beta.2-microglobulin mRNA was determined in each sample.

DEPR:
M1-p53 and M1-Neo were incubated at 32.5.degree. C. or 37.degree. C. for various times, then collected. In samples of M1-p53 cells harvested 19 hr after being shifted to 32.5.degree. C., dead cells were removed by centrifugation in Histopaque.TM. (SIGMA). Total RNA was isolated using TRIzol.TM. reagent (GIBCO/BRL) as described by the manufacturer. Reverse transcription was used to produce cDNA from the total RNA. Five .mu.g RNA was incubated in a 50 .mu.l reaction volume containing 200 U Moloney Leukemia Virus Reverse Transcriptase (GIBCO/BRL), 4 .mu.l random hexamer (62.5 A.sub.260 U/ml), 10 mM dithiothreitol, 20 U RNAsin (Promega) and 1 mM each of dGTP, DATP, dTTP, dCTP in the reaction buffer provided by the manufacturer. Reactions were incubated at 37.degree. C. and allowed to proceed for 1 hr.

DEPR:
The cDNA product was amplified using the PCR method. Ten .mu.l of the cDNA product was resuspended in a 100 .mu.l reaction volume containing 2.5 U Taq DNA polymerase (Perkin-Elmer-Cetus), 60 mM each of dGTP, DATP, dTTP and dCTP and 50 pmol each of the forward and reverse primers in the reaction buffer provided by the manufacturer (primers are described below). Amplification cycles consisted of 94.degree. C. for 30 sec, 57.degree. C. for 30 sec, 72.degree. C. for 3 min. In order to obtain data within the linear range of the assay, each cDNA was amplified in serial cycles from 27 to 39 and 18 to 27 with increments of 3 cycles for bcl-2 and .beta.2-microglobulin, respectively.

DEPR:
Primers and internal probes used were as follows. Murine bcl-2 forward primer: 5'-TGCACCTGAGCGCCTTCAC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 2); bcl-2 reverse primer: 5'-TAGCTGATTCGACCATTTGCCTGA-3' (SEQ ID NO: 3); bcl-2 internal probe: 5'-CCAGGAGAAATCAAACAAAGG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 4); murine .beta.2-microglobulin forward primer: 5'ATGGCTCGCTCGGTGACCCTAG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 5); .beta.2-microglobulin reverse primer: 5'-TCATGATGCTTGATCACATGTCTCG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 6), .beta.2-microglobulin internal probe: 5'GCTACGTAACACAGTTCCAC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 7). Forward and reverse primers were designed to span exon-intron junctions and, therefore, do not amplify any genomic DNA that may contaminate the RNA samples. Expected sizes of the amplified products of bcl-2 and .beta.2-microglobulin were 575 bp and 373 bp , respectively.

DEPR:
M1-p53 and M1-Neo were incubated at 32.5.degree. C. or 37.degree. C. for various

times, then collected. In samples of M1-p53cells harvested 19 hr after being shifted to 32.5.degree. C., dead cells were removed by centrifugation in Histopaque.TM. (SIGMA). Total RNA was isolated as described above and 15 .mu.g total RNA was size-fractionated in 1.2% agarose gels containing 2.2M formaldehyde (Sambrook et al., 1989). RNA was transferred to GeneScreen Plus.TM. nylon filters (NEN) using 10.times. SSC (1.times. SSC=0.15M NaCl/0.015M sodium citrate) and covalently bound to the membrane using UV irradiation. Probes, as described below, were labelled using .alpha.-.sup.32 P-dCTP by the random primer method (Sambrook et al., 1989; specific activity=1.times.10.sup.9 cpm/.mu.g).

DEPR:
.sup.32 P-labelled probes were added to the hybridization solution and hybridization was performed for 16 hr at 42.degree. C. (hybridization solution is 50% formamide, 10% dextran sulfate, 1M NaCl, 1% SDS, 1.times. Denhardt's solution, 25 mM Tris (pH 7.4) and 50 mg/ml denatured salmon sperm DNA) (50.times. Denhardt's solution contains 5 g Ficoll (Type 400; Pharmacia), 5 g polyvinylpyrrolidone, 5 g bovine serum albumin (Fraction V; Sigma) and water to 500 ml). Following hybridization, the filters were washed with 2.times. SSC/0.1% SDS at room temperature, then with the same solution at 68.degree. C. and exposed to X-ray film as described above.

DEPR:
A murine bax-specific probe was prepared by amplifying the entire open reading frame of the bax cDNA using RT-PCR as described above. The forward primer was 5'-GGAATTCGCGGTGATGGACGGGTCCGG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 8) and the reverse primer was 5'-GGAATTCTCAGCCCATCTTCTTCCAGA-3' (SEQ ID NO: 9). An Eco RI linker sequence was included at the 5'-end of each primer (underlined). Amplified cDNA products were gel-purified using GeneClean II.TM. (Bio 101, Inc.), cleaved using Eco RI (10 U/.mu.g DNA) and subcloned into a Bluescript plasmid pSK-II (Stratagene). An Eco RI restriction fragment of approximately 600 base pairs was excised from the cloned insert, gel-purified and used as a hybridization probe. The murine .beta.2-microglobulin cDNA probe is described by Parnes et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA 78:2253-2257 (1081), which is incorporated herein by reference.

DEPR:
M1-p53 and M1-Neo were incubated at 32.5.degree. C. or 37.degree. C. for various times, then collected. In samples of M1-p53cells harvested 19 hr after being shifted to 32.5.degree. C., dead cells were removed by centrifugation in Histopaque.TM. (SIGMA). Cells were washed in ice cold phosphate-buffered saline (PBS; pH 7.4) and collected by centrifugation. The cell pellets were resuspended in ice-cold lysis buffer containing the protease inhibitors, 0.7 mg/ml pepstatin, 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonylfluoride (PMSF), 0.23 U/ml aprotinin, 10 mM leupeptin and 1 mM benzamidine (lysis buffer is 10 mM Tris (pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 5 mM EDTA, 1% (v/v) Triton X-100). Following incubation on ice for 30 min, samples were centrifuged at 16,000.times.g for 10 min and the postnuclear supernatants were collected. Protein concentrations were determined using the bicinchoninic acid protein assay kit (Pierce, Inc.).

DEPR:
Twenty .mu.g protein were size-fractionated under reducing conditions by sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) using 12% gels, as described by Laemmli et al. (Nature 227:680-685 (1970), which is incorporated herein by reference), then electrophoretically transferred to nitrocellulose filters. The filters were incubated for 2 hr at room temperature with preblocking solution (10 mM Tris (pH 7.6), 0.15M NaCl, 5% skim milk, 2% BSA and 0.1% Tween 20), then the solution was removed, fresh solution containing 0.1-0.2% (vol:vol) of the appropriate antibody (described below) was added and incubation was continued for 16 hr at 4.degree. C.

DEPR:
Following incubation with the first antibodies, the filters were washed 3.times. (5 min each) in a solution containing 0.12M NaCl, 8.7 mM NaH.sub.2 PO.sub.4, 31 mM K.sub.2 HPO.sub.4 (pH 7.6), then incubated with preblocking solution for 30 min, followed by fresh preblocking solution containing biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) antibody (Vector Laboratories, Inc.). After washing as above, antibody binding was detected using an avidin-biotin-complex method, which employed the Vectastain ABC kit (Vector Laboratories Inc.) followed by the addition of 0.4 mg/ml AEC (3-amino-9-ethyl carbazole) containing 0.01% H.sub.2 O.sub.2 for color development.

DEPR:
The p53-RE.sup.D sequence was amplified with Pfu DNA polymerase (Stratagene) using the forward primer, 5'-GCGAAGCTTGTAGACTGATATTAAC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 12), and the reverse primer, 5'-GCGAAGCTTATAATCCAGCTATTTT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 13). A Hind III linker sequence was added to 5' end of each primer (underlined). Plasmid p18-21H was used as the template (Tsujimoto et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 84:1329-1331 (1987), which is incorporated herein by reference).

DEPR:
The amplified p53-RE.sup.D product was gel-purified, then digested with Hind III and subcloned into the unique Hind III site of either pUCSV0CAT, which contains a chloramphenicol acetyltransferase (CAT) reporter gene, or pUCSV3CAT, which contains the CAT reporter gene and an SV40 promotor (Fukamizu et al., Biomed. Biochim. Acta 50:659-663 (1991), which is incorporated herein by reference). The Hind III site is located upstream of the CAT gene in pUCSV0CAT and between the SV40 promotor and the CAT gene in pUCSV3CAT; the constructed plasmids, therefore, were designated pUCSV40(p53-RE.sup.D)CAT and pUC(p53-RE.sup.D)CAT, respectively. Proper construction of the plasmids was confirmed by DNA sequencing.

DEPR:
The p53-RE.sup.D fragment also was subcloned in a position upstream or downstream of the SV40-CAT transcriptional unit in pUCSV3CAT. Essentially, the unique Hind III site was destroyed by digesting the plasmid with Hind III, then blunting the ends with the Klenow fragment of DNA polymerase I and self-ligating the plasmids. The BamHI site, which is located downstream of the CAT gene, and a Bgl II site, which is located upstream of the SV40 promotor then were converted to Hind III sites using the appropriate linkers. The p53-RE.sup.D fragment was subcloned into each of the newly created Hind III sites to generate the plasmids, pSV40CAT(p53-RE.sup.D) and p(p53-RE.sup.D)SV40CAT, respectively.

DEPR:
H358 cells were grown in T75 flasks and transfected with pCMV-p53.sub.wt or pCMV-p53.sub.179 as described above. Untransfected cells were used as a negative control. Flasks were washed 3.times. with Tris-buffered saline, then 2.5 ml lysis buffer was added to each flask (lysis buffer is 20 mM HEPES (pH 7.6), 20% glycerol, 10 mM NaCl, 1.5 mM MgCl.sub.2, 0.2 mM EDTA, 0.1% Triton X-100, 1 mM dithiothreitol (DTT), 1 mM PMSF, 10 .mu.g/ml leupeptin, 10 g/ml pepstatin and 100 .mu.g/ml aprotinin). Cells were dislodged by scraping and were pelleted by centrifugation at 2000 rpm at 4.degree. C. Nuclei were resuspended at 2.5.times.10.sup.7 nuclei per ml in nuclear extraction buffer, which is lysis buffer containing 500 mM NaCl. Nuclei were rocked gently for 1 hr at 4.degree. C., then centrifuged for 10 min at 10,000 rpm. The supernatant was aliquoted into cryotubes, then quick frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80.degree. C.

DEPR:
Binding reactions were performed by adding 2 .mu.l poly dI-dC (1 mg/ml; Pharmacia), 16 .mu.l binding buffer, 1 l (.alpha.-.sup.32 P)dCTP-labelled p53-RE.sup.D probe (1.times.10.sup.4 cpm) and 1 .mu.l unlabelled competitor p53-RE.sup.D DNA (3 pmol) to 2 .mu.l of nuclear extract and incubating the reaction for 30 min at room temperature (binding buffer is 25 mM HEPES (pH 7.9), 0.5 mM EDTA (pH 8.0), 50 mM KCl, 10% glycerol, 0.5 mM DTT and 0.5 mM PMSF). In some experiments, 1 .mu.g of an anti-p53 monoclonal antibody was included in the reaction mixture.

DEPR:
The p53-RE.sup.D probe was isolated by Hind III digestion of pUCSV40(p53-RE.sup.D)CAT, followed by gel purification of the p53-RE.sup.D fragment. The probe was labelled using (.alpha.-.sup.32 P)dCTP and the Klenow fragment of DNA polymerase I (Sambrook et al., supra, 1989). Following the binding reaction, samples were subjected to polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis using a 4% gel and a buffer containing 50 mM Tris (pH 8.5), 0.4M glycine, 2 mM EDTA and 3% glycerol. The gels then were dried and exposed to X-ray film as described above.

DEPR:
Oligonucleotide primers for site-directed mutagenesis were 5'-GAAGATCTGAGACGGGGTTATCTCTT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 18; Bgl II site underlined); 5'-CGCGTCGACTGAGTGGTTTTGTTTTTT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 19; Sal I site underlined); 5'-

AAGTTAGAGATAATGCTGGGCGTAGG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 20); and
5'-CCTACGCCCAGCATTATCTCTAACTT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 21; mutations are indicated in bold). pTM604-4 was used as a template and amplification was performed using Pfu heat-stable DNA polymerase (Stratagene, Inc.) as suggested by the manufacturer. The PCR product was gel-purified, digested with Bgl II and Sal I and subcloned into the Bgl II and Sal I sites of pA10-CATBS to produce pTM688-2. The presence of the mutations was confirmed by DNA sequencing.

DEPR:
In vitro-translated wild-type and mutant p53.sup.179 proteins were prepared from RNA generated using the T7 RNA polymerase binding sites in the plasmids pCMV-p53.sub.wt and pCMV-p53.sub.179. Coupled in vitro transcription/translation reactions were performed using T7 RNA polymerase and reticulocyte lysates (TNT-Lysate.TM.; Promega, Inc.; Madison Wis.) as suggested by the manufacturer. Oligomers A and D were annealed and filled-in and radiolabelled using Klenow fragment in the presence of DATP, dGTP, TTP and .alpha.-.sup.32 P-dCTP.

DEPR:
Approximately 5 .mu.l of the p53 protein-containing translation product was preincubated with no further additions or with the following monoclonal antibodies: either a combination of 0.5 .mu.g anti-p53 IgG2.sub.a clone DO-1 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.) and 0.5 .mu.g P421 (Oncogene Science, Inc.) or 1 .mu.g anti-CD2 control IgG.sub.2a antibody Leu-5b (Becton-Dickinson, Inc.; San Jose Calif.). The reactions were incubated for 10 min at 25.degree. C. with 0.5 .mu.g sonicated salmon sperm DNA and 7 .mu.l EMSA buffer (20 mM HEPES, pH 7.5, 0.1M NaCl, 1.5 mM MgCl.sub.2, 10 mM dithiothreitol, 20% glycerol, 0.1% Triton X100, 1 mM PMSF, 10 ug/ml pepstatin, 10 ug/ml leupeptin). The .sup.32 P-labelled DNA probes (4.times.10.sup.5 cpm) were added and incubation was continued for 20 min at 25.degree. C. Following incubation, the samples were separated by electrophoresis in non-denaturing 4% polyacrylamide gels using 1.times. TBE, then the gels were dried and exposed to X-ray film (XAR; Kodak, Inc.) at -80.degree. C. with intensifying screens.

WEST

Generate Collection

Search Results - Record(s) 51 through 60 of 95 returned.

☐ 51. Document ID: US 5910417 A

L16: Entry 51 of 95 File: USPT Jun 8, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5910417
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5910417 A
TITLE: Regulation of cytokine production in a hematopoietic cell

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

☐ 52. Document ID: US 5908750 A

L16: Entry 52 of 95 File: USPT Jun 1, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5908750
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5908750 A
TITLE: Screening assays for identifying agents that regulate the expression of genes involved in cell death

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

☐ 53. Document ID: US 5879910 A

L16: Entry 53 of 95 File: USPT Mar 9, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5879910
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5879910 A
TITLE: Hepatocyte growth factor protease domain variants

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

☐ 54. Document ID: US 5877403 A

L16: Entry 54 of 95 File: USPT Mar 2, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5877403
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5877403 A
TITLE: Papaya ringspot virus protease gene

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

☐ 55. Document ID: US 5863741 A

L16: Entry 55 of 95 File: USPT Jan 26, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5863741
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5863741 A
TITLE: Method for identifying inhibitors of cdc2 protein kinase from pneumocystis carinii

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 56. Document ID: US 5861498 A

L16: Entry 56 of 95 File: USPT Jan 19, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5861498
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5861498 A
TITLE: Nucleotides encoding immunophilin FKBP46 and fragments thereof

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 57. Document ID: US 5858702 A

L16: Entry 57 of 95 File: USPT Jan 12, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5858702
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5858702 A
TITLE: Isolation, cloning and expression of transmembrane water channel Aquaporin 5 (AQP5)

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 58. Document ID: US 5851984 A

L16: Entry 58 of 95 File: USPT Dec 22, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5851984
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5851984 A
TITLE: Method of enhancing proliferation or differentiation of hematopoietic stem cells using Wnt polypeptides

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 59. Document ID: US 5849479 A

L16: Entry 59 of 95 File: USPT Dec 15, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5849479
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5849479 A
TITLE: High-affinity oligonucleotide ligands to vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference

KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 60. Document ID: US 5846713 A

L16: Entry 60 of 95 File: USPT Dec 8, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5846713
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5846713 A
TITLE: High affinity HKGF nucleic acid ligands and inhibitors

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference

KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

Generate Collection

Term	Documents
PHENOL.USPT.	109596
PHENOLS.USPT.	47322
CHOLOROFORM.USPT.	90
CHOLOROFORMS	0
(15 NOT (CHOLOROFORM OR PHENOL)).USPT.	95

Display 10 Documents, starting with Document: 61

Display Format: TI Change Format

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Search Results - Record(s) 61 through 70 of 95 returned.

☐ 61. Document ID: US 5840295 A

L16: Entry 61 of 95 File: USPT Nov 24, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5840295
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5840295 A
TITLE: Nerve-derived transglutaminase enzyme

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 62. Document ID: US 5837834 A

L16: Entry 62 of 95 File: USPT Nov 17, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5837834
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5837834 A
TITLE: High affinity HKGF nucleic acid ligands and inhibitors

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 63. Document ID: US 5817457 A

L16: Entry 63 of 95 File: USPT Oct 6, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5817457
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5817457 A
TITLE: Methods and kits for detecting viral reverse transcriptase activity in a sample using an acidic pH or an elevated temperature

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 64. Document ID: US 5814479 A

L16: Entry 64 of 95 File: USPT Sep 29, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5814479
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5814479 A
TITLE: Bsk receptor-like tyrosine kinase

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 65. Document ID: US 5811098 A

L16: Entry 65 of 95 File: USPT Sep 22, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5811098
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5811098 A
TITLE: Antibodies to HER4, human receptor tyrosine kinase

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 66. Document ID: US 5811533 A

L16: Entry 66 of 95 File: USPT Sep 22, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5811533
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5811533 A
TITLE: High-affinity oligonucleotide ligands to vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 67. Document ID: US 5792645 A

L16: Entry 67 of 95 File: USPT Aug 11, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5792645
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5792645 A
TITLE: Protein-polycation nucleic acid complexes and methods of use

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 68. Document ID: US 5770686 A

L16: Entry 68 of 95 File: USPT Jun 23, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5770686
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5770686 A
TITLE: ICAM-related protein fragments

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 69. Document ID: US 5760206 A

L16: Entry 69 of 95 File: USPT Jun 2, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5760206
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5760206 A
TITLE: Nucleotide sequence of soybean stearoyl-ACP desaturase gene

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 70. Document ID: US 5741671 A

L16: Entry 70 of 95 File: USPT Apr 21, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5741671
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5741671 A
TITLE: Isolation cloning and expression of transmembrane water channel aquaporin 1(AQP1)

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

Generate Collection

Term	Documents
PHENOL.USPT.	109596
PHENOLS.USPT.	47322
CHOLOROFORM.USPT.	90
CHOLOROFORMS	0
(15 NOT (CHOLOROFORM OR PHENOL)).USPT.	95

Display 10 Documents, starting with Document: 71

Display Format: TI Change Format

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Generate Collection

Search Results - Record(s) 71 through 80 of 95 returned.

☐ 71. Document ID: US 5731424 A

L16: Entry 71 of 95 File: USPT Mar 24, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5731424
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5731424 A
TITLE: High affinity TGF.beta. nucleic acid ligands and inhibitors

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference — KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 72. Document ID: US 5731144 A

L16: Entry 72 of 95 File: USPT Mar 24, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5731144
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5731144 A
TITLE: High affinity TGF.beta. nucleic acid ligands

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference — KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 73. Document ID: US 5686592 A

L16: Entry 73 of 95 File: USPT Nov 11, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5686592
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5686592 A
TITLE: High-affinity oligonucleotide ligands to immunoglobulin E (IgE)

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference — KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 74. Document ID: US 5663293 A

L16: Entry 74 of 95 File: USPT Sep 2, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5663293
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5663293 A
TITLE: ICAM-related protein

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference — KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 75. Document ID: US 5659024 A

L16: Entry 75 of 95 File: USPT Aug 19, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5659024
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5659024 A
TITLE: Promotors that regulate the expression of genes involved in cell death

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

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☐ 76. Document ID: US 5656731 A

L16: Entry 76 of 95 File: USPT Aug 12, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5656731
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5656731 A
TITLE: Nucleic acid-amplified immunoassay probes

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

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☐ 77. Document ID: US 5637471 A

L16: Entry 77 of 95 File: USPT Jun 10, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5637471
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5637471 A
TITLE: Therapeutic and diagnostic methods and compositions based on transducin-like enhancer of split proteins and nucleic acids

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

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☐ 78. Document ID: US 5629155 A

L16: Entry 78 of 95 File: USPT May 13, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5629155
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5629155 A
TITLE: High-affinity oligonucleotide ligands to immunoglobulin E (IgE)

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

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☐ 79. Document ID: US 5622828 A

L16: Entry 79 of 95 File: USPT Apr 22, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5622828
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5622828 A
TITLE: High-affinity oligonucleotide ligands to secretory phospholipase A2 (sPLA.sub.2)

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 80. Document ID: US 5602102 A

L16: Entry 80 of 95 File: USPT Feb 11, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5602102
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5602102 A
TITLE: Dipeptidyl peptidase-I inhibitors and uses thereof

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

Generate Collection

Term	Documents
PHENOL.USPT.	109596
PHENOLS.USPT.	47322
CHOLOROFORM.USPT.	90
CHOLOROFORMS	0
(15 NOT (CHOLOROFORM OR PHENOL)).USPT.	95

Display 10 Documents, starting with Document: 81

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Search Results - Record(s) 81 through 90 of 95 returned.

☐ 81. Document ID: US 5602003 A

L16: Entry 81 of 95 File: USPT Feb 11, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5602003
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5602003 A
TITLE: N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase V gene

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 82. Document ID: US 5599919 A

L16: Entry 82 of 95 File: USPT Feb 4, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5599919
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5599919 A
TITLE: Nucleic acid encoding a transiently-expressed kinetochore protein, and methods of use

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 83. Document ID: US 5580963 A

L16: Entry 83 of 95 File: USPT Dec 3, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5580963
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5580963 A
TITLE: Single-chain hepatocyte growth factor variants

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 84. Document ID: US 5547856 A

L16: Entry 84 of 95 File: USPT Aug 20, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5547856
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5547856 A
TITLE: Hepatocyte growth factor variants

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 85. Document ID: US 5541095 A

L16: Entry 85 of 95 File: USPT Jul 30, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5541095
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5541095 A
TITLE: Glycosaminoglycan specific sulfotransferases

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 86. Document ID: US 5514565 A

L16: Entry 86 of 95 File: USPT May 7, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5514565
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5514565 A
TITLE: Enzymatically-produced dimeric IL-2 and a nerve-derived transglutaminase enzyme for its preparation

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 87. Document ID: US 5484710 A

L16: Entry 87 of 95 File: USPT Jan 16, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5484710
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5484710 A
TITLE: Method of down-regulating a gene linked to a P-53 responsive element

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 88. Document ID: US 5443974 A

L16: Entry 88 of 95 File: USPT Aug 22, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5443974
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5443974 A
TITLE: Nucleotide sequence of soybean stearoyl-ACP desaturase gene

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 89. Document ID: US 5424205 A

L16: Entry 89 of 95 File: USPT Jun 13, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5424205
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5424205 A
TITLE: Amyloidin protease and uses thereof

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference

KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 90. Document ID: US 5387676 A

L16: Entry 90 of 95 File: USPT Feb 7, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5387676
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5387676 A
TITLE: MN gene and protein

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference

KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

Generate Collection

Term	Documents
PHENOL.USPT.	109596
PHENOLS.USPT.	47322
CHOLOROFORM.USPT.	90
CHOLOROFORMS	0
(15 NOT (CHOLOROFORM OR PHENOL)).USPT.	95

Display 10 Documents, starting with Document: 91

Display Format: TI Change Format

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Search Results - Record(s) 91 through 95 of 95 returned.

91. Document ID: US 5384250 A

L16: Entry 91 of 95 File: USPT Jan 24, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5384250
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5384250 A
TITLE: Expression and purification of cloned alpha-fetoprotein

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

92. Document ID: US 5354844 A

L16: Entry 92 of 95 File: USPT Oct 11, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5354844
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5354844 A
TITLE: Protein-polycation conjugates

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

93. Document ID: US 5328837 A

L16: Entry 93 of 95 File: USPT Jul 12, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5328837
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5328837 A
TITLE: Hepatocyte growth factor protease domain variants

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

94. Document ID: US 5316921 A

L16: Entry 94 of 95 File: USPT May 31, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5316921
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5316921 A
TITLE: Single-chain hepatocyte growth factor variants

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

95. Document ID: US 5292652 A

L16: Entry 95 of 95 File: USPT Mar 8, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5292652
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5292652 A
TITLE: Amyloidin protease and uses thereof

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

Generate Collection

Term	Documents
PHENOL.USPT.	109596
PHENOLS.USPT.	47322
CHOLOROFORM.USPT.	90
CHOLOROFORMS	0
(15 NOT (CHOLOROFORM OR PHENOL)).USPT.	95

Display 10 Documents, starting with Document: 95

Display Format: TI Change Format

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Generate Collection

L8: Entry 4 of 5 File: USPT May 21, 1991

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5017492 A
TITLE: Reverse transcriptase and method for its production

BSPR:
One particular member of the pRT600 series, pRT601, used with the host E. coli strain N4830, is used for large-scale production of the M-MLV RT. A further feature of this invention is the method for purifying the enzyme from the large volume of medium which is needed to extract it from the cells. According to this method, the RT is precipitated with ammonium sulfate and re-solubilized, then further isolated by successive chromatographic adsorptions in the presence of non-ionic detergents; the process is described more fully below.

DEPR:
Frozen cells are thawed and a uniform suspension is made in an aqueous medium buffered to about pH 8.0 by the presence therein of Tris-HCl in a concentration of about 10 to 50 mM (optimally of 20 mM). The pH can vary in the range of about 7.3 to 8.4 which we will call mildly alkaline. Those skilled in the art will know that the actual working range will depend somewhat on experimental conditions but must be such that the protein is protected and has the proper adsorbency characteristics. A suitable reducing agent should be present in the medium. Such a reducing agent is dithiothreitol present in the medium at a concentration of from about 0.5 to 5 mM, optimally at 1.0 mM; others such as .alpha.-mercaptolethanol, will be known to those skilled in the art. It is preferred to include in the medium a chelator for heavy metals which deleteriously affect the active enzyme. A suitable such chelator is ethylenediamine - tetracetic acid (EDTA), present therein in a concentration of from about 0.1 to 2 mM, optimally 1 mM. It is also preferred to include a suitable inhibitor of proteolytic enzyme activity in order to preserve the stability of the enzyme. One such protease inhibitor is phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF), present in the medium at a concentration of from about 0.1 to 1 mM, optimally 0.2 mM. The medium must also contain an inert, soluble salt in order to preserve the enzyme in a soluble and active form. A suitable salt is NaCl, present in the medium at a concentration of from about 0.05 M to 0.15 M, optimally for extraction at 0.025 M. Where we have used NaCl in the various aqueous media, other monovalent salts such as KCl, NH.sub.4 Cl may usually be employed. After removal of nucleic acids, the optimum is 0.1 M. To the suspension is added a freshly prepared solution of lysozyme, preferably at about 13 mg/ml (0.1 ml of lysozyme/gm of starting cells) to digest cell walls. After thorough mixing, the suspension is allowed to stand for 20 minutes with occasional stirring.

DEPR:
A fraction containing the RT enzyme is eluted from the phosphocellulose with a linear salt gradient in medium buffered to pH 7.5 (i.e., 20 mM Tris-HCl) and containing 1 mM dithiothreitol, 1 mM EDTA, 5% (v/v) glycerol, 0.01% (w/v) nonionic detergent, and inert, soluble salt. The gradient runs from a low ionic strength of 0 to 0.15 M, optimally 0.1 M NaCl, to a high ionic strength of 0.4 to 0.8 M, preferably 0.5 M NaCl. The RT enzyme elutes as the major proteinaceous peak from the phosphocellulose column at 0.2 M to 0.3 M NaCl.

DEPR:
A fraction containing the RT enzyme is eluted from the heparin resin with a linear salt gradient in medium buffered to pH 7.5 (preferably 20 mM Tris-HCl) and containing 1 mM dithiothreitol, 1 mM EDTA, 5% (v/v) glycerol, 0.01% (w/v) nonionic detergent, and inert soluble salt. The gradient runs from a low ionic strength of 0.2 to 0.25 M to a high ionic strength of 0.5 to 1.5 M, optimally 1.0

M NaCl. The RT enzyme elutes as the only major proteinaceous peak from the heparin column at 0.2-0.25 M NaCl to 0.4 m NaCl.

DEPR:
Plasmid DNA was prepared from bacteria by the method of Birnboim and Doly (Birnboim, H. C. and Doly, J.; A rapid alkaline extraction procedure for screening recombinant plasmid DNA. Nucl. Acids Res. 7 (1979) 1513-1523.). In some cases DNA was further purified by banding in CsCl-EtBr gradients (Maniatis et al., 1982). Nucleotide sequencing was performed by published methods (Maxam, A. M. and Gilbert, W.; Sequencing end-labeled DNA with base-specific chemical cleavages. Methods Enzymol 65 (1980) 499-560.) (Messing, J.; New M13 vectors for cloning. Methods Enzymol. 101C (1983) 20-89.). Electrophoresis of proteins was performed on 6 to 15% linear gradient polyacrylamide gels or 7% gels by the procedure of Laemmli (Laemmli, U. K.; Cleavage of structural proteins during the assembly of the head of the bacteriophage T4. Nature 227 (1970) 680-685.). Unlabeled proteins were stained with Coomassie Blue (Grandgenett, D. P. et al., (1973). A single subunit from avian myeloblastosis virus with both RNA-directed DNA polymerase and ribonuclease H activity. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 70, 230-234.) and [.sup.35 S]methionine-labeled proteins were detected by fluorography (Laskey, R. A.; the use of intensifying screens or organic scintillators for visualizing radioactive molecules resolved by gel electrophoresis. Methods Enzymol 65 (1980) 363-371.). To quantitate radio-labeled protein bands, exposed film was used as a template to excise regions of interest from gels. Gel pieces were extracted in organic scintillation fluid containing 3% Protosol (NEN) at 37.degree. C. for 18 hours and counted. To quantitate stained protein bands, gels were scanned with an LKB Laser Densitometer equipped with a Hewlett Packard Integrator. Protein concentrations were determined by the method of Bradford (Bradford, M. M. (1976). A rapid and sensitive method for the quantitation of microgram quantities of protein utilizing the principle of protein-dye binding. Anal. Biochem. 72, 248-254.) with bovine serum albumin as standard.

DEPR:
RT activity in crude extracts was assayed utilizing poly(2'-0-methylcytidylate).oligodeoxyguanylate [(Cm).sub.n. (dG).sub.12-18] (Collaborative Research), a template-primer specific for RT and not copied by the DNA polymerases in E. coli (Gerard, G. F., et al., (1974) Poly (2'-0-methylcytidylate).oligodeoxyguanylate as template for the RNA directed DNA polymerase in RNA tumor virus particles and a specific probe for the RNA directed enzyme in transformed murine cells. Biochem. 13, 1632-1641.; Kotewicz, et al., 1985). Two .mu.l aliquots from extracts were incubated in 50 .mu.l reaction mixtures for 10 min at 37 C. Reaction mixtures contained 20 .mu.M Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 1 mM dithiothreitol (DTT), 100 mM KCl, 2 mM MnCl.sub.2, 50 .mu.M [.sup.3 H]dGTP (150 cpm/pmole), 50 .mu.M (Cm).sub.n, and 20 .mu.M (dG).sub.12-18. Acid insoluble product was determined on Whatman GF/C glass fiber filters.

DEPR:
RT RNase H activity was assayed with [.sup.3 H](A).sub.n. (dT).sub.n (Gerard, G. F. and Grandgenett, D. P. (1975). Purification and characterization of the DNA polymerase and RNase H activities in Moloney murine sarcoma-leukemia virus. J. Virol. 15, 785-797.). E. coli DNA polymerase I activity in extracts was assayed using (dA).sub.n.(dT).sub.12-18 as a primer template (Tamblyn, T. M. and Wells, R. D.; Comparative ability of RNA and DNA to prime DNA synthesis in vitro; role of sequence, sugar, and structure of template-primer. Biochemistry 14 (1975) 1412-1425.).

WEST

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L11: Entry 2 of 5 File: USPT Aug 10, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5935803 A
TITLE: Methods to identify immunomodulators using cognate interaction of PKC-theta

DEPR:
In addition, the "two-hybrid" system may be used to effect interaction between a PKC or a fragment thereof and its cognate, and the effect of a candidate on this interaction can be observed. The "two-hybrid" system is described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,283,173, incorporated herein by reference. Briefly, as applied to the present invention, a recombinant host, typically yeast, is transformed with two expression systems each encoding a fusion protein. One fusion protein contains a portion of a transcription-activating factor fused to a PKC or cognate-binding fragment thereof, the other fusion protein contains the complementary portion of the transcription-activating portion fused to the cognate. Typically, the transcription-activating factor is an activator for RNA polymerase, and one portion represents the DNA-binding portion, the other the activator for the polymerase. When the cognate and PKC bind, the two portions of the transcription factor are brought into sufficient proximity that they are able to perform the function of activating transcription. The "two-hybrid" assay thus, also, will include a reporter expression system which is activated by the completed transcription factor to produce a reporter protein, such as .beta.-galactosidase or chloramphenicol acetyl transferase. As defined herein, "two-hybrid assay" refers to this general approach.

DEPR:
In addition to the pharmacologically active agent, a composition comprising an agent of the present invention may contain suitable pharmaceutically acceptable carriers such as excipients and auxiliaries which facilitate processing of the active compounds into preparations which can be used pharmaceutically for delivery to the site of action. Suitable formulations for parenteral administration include aqueous solutions of the active compounds in water-soluble form, for example, water-soluble salts. In addition, suspensions of the active compounds as appropriate oily injection suspensions may be administered. Suitable lipophilic solvents or vehicles include fatty oils, for example, sesame oil, or synthetic fatty acid esters, for example, ethyl oleate or triglycerides. Aqueous injection suspensions may contain substances which increase the viscosity of the suspension include, for example, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, sorbitol, and/or dextran. Optionally, the suspension may also contain stabilizers. Liposomes can also be used to encapsulate the agent for delivery into the cell.

DEPR:
To identify the physiologically relevant cognate binding partner, a Triton (non-ionic detergent) cell extract was prepared from Jurkat T-cells (a human T-cell lymphoma line) using standard procedures. Based on the prior experience that physiologically relevant cognate binding partners for PKC may be associated with the particulate fraction, the "Triton extract" included both soluble and some particulate fraction proteins and is referred to herein as the Triton extract. A V1-his tail construct was also engineered; six histidine residues were attached to the N-terminus of V1. The six histidine residues bind to nickel agarose affinity beads.

DEPR:
FIG. 8 thus shows the results of the two-hybrid assay wherein the fyn peptide to be tested is fused to a DNA encoding the polymerase activating domains (of the VP 16 transcription factor) and the relevant portion of the PKC-theta protein is fused to the DNA binding region of the transcription factor (LexA). Beta

galactosidase was used as a reporter gene for the results in this Figure.

DEPR:
In this approach, plasmids containing the polymerase activating domain fused to the kinase or regulatory domains of fyn were mixed with similar vectors containing a cDNA library from the murine T-cell line HT2 in a ratio of 1:500. Yeast harboring plasmids containing PKC-theta V1 fused to the DNA binding domain were transformed with this mixture of plasmids at one-tenth of the regular protocol. The yeast were plated onto media selecting for presence of the plasmids (THULL) plates and assayed for .beta.-galactosidase on filter lifts. Positive colonies were picked on THULL grids and retested. DNA was extracted from colonies which remained positive, and then amplified using 5' and 3' plasmid-based polylinker flanking primers and the products were analyzed by Southern blot using fyn as a probe.

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End of Result Set

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L7: Entry 10 of 10 File: USPT Jul 11, 1972

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3676373 A
TITLE: DETERGENT COMPOSITIONS

BSPR:
The copolymer builder compositions of this invention can be effectively used with any anionic and non-ionic surfactants or mixtures thereof. Anionic surfactants are well known and comprise those compounds which contain a hydrophobic organic radical containing from about 10 to 22, preferably 10 to 18, carbon atoms and a hydrophilic sulfate or sulfonate radical. The alkali metal salts of alkyl sulfates, alkylaryl sulfonates, alkane sulfonates and olefin sulfonates are illustrative of this type. Non-ionic detergent compounds are also well known and broadly comprise those products of an aliphatic or alkyl aryl nature derived by condensation of appropriate hydrophobes, such as fatty alcohols, alkylphenols, fatty acids, fatty amides and fatty amines with ethylene and/or propylene oxides to form polyoxyalkylene derivatives. In these non-ionic compounds the hydrophobic moiety contains from about 10 to 22, preferably 10 to 18, carbon atoms and the polyoxyalkylene moiety contains about 5 to 20 repeating groups. These surfactants include such well known materials as the sodium or potassium salts of the fatty acids derived from coconut oil and tallow; the water-soluble salts of alkyl sulfonic acid and sulfuric acid esters having from 10 to 22 carbon atoms such as those produced by sulfating the higher alcohols including lauryl alcohol, stearol and the like; the sodium or potassium alkyl benzene sulfonates having from nine to 16 carbon atoms in the alkyl group; sodium alkyl glyceryl ether sulfonates; sodium coconut oil fatty acid monoglyceride sulfates and sulfonates; sodium or potassium salts of sulfuric acid esters of the reaction product of a higher fatty alcohol and about 1 to 6 mols of ethylene oxide and the like. The copolymers can be effectively used alone as the sole builder component of the detergent formulation or they can be used in combination with one or more other builder materials to form a builder composition of mixed chemical types. For example, other builder materials with which the copolymer can be used are the polyphosphates, such as the alkali metal tripolyphosphates and the alkali metal pyrophosphates.